NEW YORK HERALD

ECOADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letter and telegraphic

despatches must be addressed New York

Volume XXXVII...... No. 42

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Boy DETROTIVE-OUT ON THE LOOSE.

ST, JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Howery.-TARN-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.-OLYMPIC THRATEE, Broadway .- THE BALLET PAN-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av and 23c st.-EUROPEAN HIPPOTRIKATERICAL COMPANY, Matinee at 2. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Foorteenth street.-ENGLISH OPERA-ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st. - Perform-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. -

TAMMANY THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.—Concert and Dranatic Performance. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-BROOKLYN ATHENEUM. - McEvoy's HIBERNICON, OR IRELAND IN AMERICA.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Breadway .- COMIC VOCAL-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-way. NEGRO ACTS - BURLESQUE, PALLET, &c.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave-nue.—VABRETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. NFGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BULLESQUES, &C. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d at., between 6th and 7th ava. BRYANT'S MINERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway .-

PAVILION, No. 683 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY OR-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteents agreet. - Scenes in The Ring, Acropate, Ac.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, February 11, 1872.

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On DECK. - Whatever his enemies may say of Mayor Hall, they cannot say that he has been backward in coming forward to "face the music."

LATEST FROM MONTREAL. -The Evening Star eays that eight regiments of British troops are under orders for Canada. If so, the Canadians have doubiless been communicating to the other side some suspicious movements indicating another Fenian raid.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES' BOAT RACE. between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge, will be contested on the Thames, on the 25th of March. The latest betting in London, reported to the HERALD by cable, is in favor of the Cambridge men.

ITALY AND FRANCE.-King Victor Emmanuel has broken off diplomatic relations with the government of the French republic. There is no flurry of war in the matter, but a quiet abnegation of official communication between the countries. Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister in Paris, bas been appointed to represent his royal master in St. Petersburg. The diplomatic vacancy which will thus be created in Paris will not be filled, for the reason that the French government has no Minister in Rome. This line of policy is certainly new, as between two powerful nations. What does et Re Galantuomo mean? Le he about to make Rome a centre of imperialist action against democracy on the Connent? Perhaps so; but the experiment may be exceedingly dangerous to the royalties.

The Splendor of the West-Switzerland and Italy within Our Own Borders-The Glories of the Vellowstone.

As the men of enterprise and science advance into the unexplored recesses of our republic-pioneers, road builders, gold searchers-every step brings a new revelation of this republic's wealth and beauty. We, as a people, are regarded by the critics of the mossy, overgrown and cabined nations of Continental Europe as given to exaggeration. "The special intellectual foible of the Americans," says the London Spec'ator, "is their admiration for the grandiose." Yet we cannot write the plain discoveries recorded in the HERALD without seeming to the foreign mind to indulge in grandiose rhetoric. Every day seems to bring forth a new wonder, and the time is coming quickly when the tides of health-desiring and wonder-seeking travel will be from Europe to America.

Why, for instance, should we go to Switzerland to see the mountains, or to Iceland for geysers? Thirty years ago the attraction of America to the foreign mind was Niagara Falls. Now we have attractions which diminish Niagara into an ordinary exhibition. The Yo Semite, which the nation has made a park, the Rocky Mountains and their singular parks, the canyons of the Colorado, the Dalles of the Columbia, the giant trees, the lake country of Upper Minnesota, the country of the Yellowstone, with their beauty, their splendor, their extraordinary and sometimes terrible manifestations of nature, form a series of attractions possessed by no other nation in the world. When that famous city-item reporter, Charles Dickens, came here over thirty years ago, he was taken in state to see a Missouri prairie. He made an elaborate record of the disappointment it caused him and his failure to see anything to compare with the glen of Glencoe, in Scotland. The thought that our fathers were so ignorant of their own country as to regard a prairie its rarest attraction is not without humor, and we can well pardon the absence of any enthusiasm on the occasion of the stately visit, and the desire of Mr. Dickens to kill the tediousness of the journey by champagne and comic songs. But we really had little more than a prairie and some long, narrow, muddy, uninteresting rivers to show to the foreigner thirty years ago. The West was an unknown land to us. There was nothing but "desolation" beyond the Mississippi; and as to the Pacific, the Mexicans and Spaniards were in possession, and we had not fought our war for Texas and California. As we have said, why go to Switzerland to see the Alps? There is no exhilaration of air or beauty of scenery in the Alpine regions that we have not in Colorado. Within three or, by easy stages, four days from New York, the travoller finds himself stepping from a luxurious palace car into Deaver, and from Denver sweeps a view that has no parallel in the world. Mountains and peaks, with every conceivable variety of color and beauty, stretching for a hundred miles north and south, their tops covered with perpetual snow. The mountain parks invite him for a summer's holiday. If he would fish, there are trout in the streams. If he would hunt, there are deer on the mountains and buffaloes on the plains, and no angry Bergh to molest or make airaid. If he has scientific tastes, the rocks will tell him a geological story; the quartz formations will speak of the hidden riches of the earth; the flora will be full of profit and instruction. The air is pure and life-giving. and acts upon the nerves like champagne. Far beyond Switzerland, far beyond the Tyrol,

Colorado is scarcely a new story, and we make this allusion as a bint to those of our readers who are wondering where to go in the summer. But here we have really a new story, told to us by General Phil Sheridan, who sent out an expedition to see, and whose report is in print. A day or two since the Senate passed a bill setting apart as a public park, to the uses of the people of the United States forever, what we are in the habit of calling "the Yellowstone country." The passage of the act was wise, for as we read the reports published by General Sheridan, we find an aggregation of curiosities and natural phenomena in this proposed park that has no parallel in the world. As we peruse the precise and cold and formal words of these official reports we feel the glow and color of the Arabian Nights, or the legends of the Oriental nations. Those of our enthusiasts who care to found a new religion upon defined principles of eternal damnation will welcome the Yellowstone discoveries. For here are what we call "Sulphur Mountains," with marvellous deposits of brimstone; the earth covered with boiling sulphur springs, caverns of pure crystallized sulphur, the air dense with the fumes of sulphureited hydrogen. "There was one spring having regular pulsations like an engine, giving off large quantities of steam, which would issue forth with the roar of a harricane; a steam volcano in reality; with deep vibrations in the subterranean caverns, far away beneath the hills." What an opportunity for a powerful preacher to inculcate the doctrines of eternal punishment, the vengeance of an angry God and the sure reward of all sins! Now that the movement towards secession and evangelical reformation is seen in many of our churches, here is an opportunity for an exodus as marked as that of Joseph Miller or Brigham Young.

or the Highlands, or the Lake country, or

Norway, Colorado stands to-day inviting the

tired citizen to come and find rest and health

in the midsummer months.

Then we pass to scenes which have no theological associations. Why do we go to the Rhine to see the Dom of Cologne or the castled crag of Drachenfels? Here are turrets of granite and feldspar and castles of basaltic rock, lifted high into the air for hundreds of feet, carved with a surer hand and clearer eye than ever fashioned church or stronghold. One, for instance, which is thus described :- "Turret or tower, one hundred and twenty feet in circumference; broken and crumbling masses of rock, suggesting a battlemented turret; the whole structure graceful in proportions and details, resembling an old castle somewhat in ruins, even to the portholes, made by small apertures in turret and base." Then we have pyramids of basaltic columns, as massive and vast as those of Egypt,

a deep red tint from the salts of iron, but not | The Agitation in England-Eager for News unfrequently of a delicate gray, saffron, a light gamboge, pink and green, and the ashes of roses. Then we have cascades and rocky gorges and caverns. The cascades especially ! One fall one hundred and fifteen feet, another three hundred and fifty feet, ending in sheeted foam and rainbow-tinted spray before it reaches the ground. There are valleys of chalk-colored rocks more marvellous than the Dover cliffs, which Shakspeare paints in his immortal poetry, and volcanoes ever throwing up mud of the consistency of thick cream, so that the surrounding forest trees are covered with mud on their topmost branches. In one place there are streams and spouting springs of bot water; five streams of boiling water, we are told, in porcelain channels of many hues, from bright saffron to deep vermillion, rippling over cascades worn into the terraced sides of the rocks. Over this rise masses of vapor shadowing other waters of ultramarine blue, with rings of rainbow tints, yellow, orange and red of "astonishing beauty," becoming bright vermillion and then silvering into a clearness like that of the crystal and a

color like the turquoise. All of this so far above the level of the sea that every night in the year brings frost ! But the air is so clear and gentle and rarified that although the morning shows the delicatetinted flower to be fretted with frost, as though traced with delicate lacework, the sun dissolves the frost as though it were a dew, without tingeing the bloom of the flower or withering a leaf or stem. And we come to the geysers, the most extraordinary phenomenon of all. Looking from one point-an extinct volcanic crater, called, queerly enough, "Old Faithful"-the eye takes in the whole geyser valley, with its thousand steam jets and graceful fountains, nestled between high hills covered with foliage. It is hard to write of these gevsers without our imagination carrying us away. There is the old "Comet Geyser," for instance, who has made his own reputation already. A roar like that of a tornado and a stream leaping two hundred feet into the air, throwing out masses of steam-only think of it! Not to speak of one mud spring, as yet unnamed, but, certainly deserving great renown, for this spring throws up at least a thousand jets of steam within a space of one hundred and fifty feet, discharging minute particles of fine clay, of the purest white and orange and pink, ready for the moulder to work into the porce-

So we might continue this story, for there is really no end to it. Nature in a fantastic mood has had her way in this strange country, and future ages will find the pilgrim looking for the wonderful and awe-inspiring; the man of science seeking to read the riddles of our mysterious planet; the weary worker craving a summer's rest; the stricken invalid yearning for the health-restoring waters and vapors and medicinal springs which here abound. We as yet scarcely know anything of the Yellowstone. The Indians occupy the approaches to the region. and thus far it has been only seen by armed men and parties of road builders, forcing their way into the wilderness to find a path for the northern road to the Pacific. Every day these pioneers of enterprise and civilization make an advance, and, as we have said, each step develops some new wonder of nature. In a few years the locomotive will carry the homes of civilization into these hidden and forbidden territories, the Indian will be forced into countries nearer the setting sun, and the region so wisely set apart as a national park will become a summer resort for our citizens and for travellers from other lands, tages and opportunities for study, rest and pleasure Saratoga and the seashore, the White Mountains and Niagara Falls, or any possible attraction outside of a castle, a church or a

mummy that the Old World can show. The Revelution in Mexico. It appears from the special despatch of our correspondent at Matamoros, published yesterday, that the revolutionists in Mexico have obtained an important victory over the troops of the government. The force of the former, under General Donato Guerra, numbered some three thousand men, and fought about an equal of the latter, under General Neri, twelve leagues from Zacatecas. The Juarez troops had left Zacatecas for the purpose of fighting the revolutionists. The fight seems to have been a sharp one, and resulted in the rout of the Juarists and the occupation of Zacatecas by their foes. Considering the numbers engaged, which were large for Mexico under its present depleted army and financial difficulties, the signal defeat and the important ground taken, it is evident the revolution is much more formidable than many supposed, and that the Juarez government is in imminent danger of being overthrown. What follows then? Anarchy and more revolution. Juarez. whatever his faults, represented national union. With his fall there will be, probably, an internecine war among the rival chiefs. In fact, a stable government is hardly possible. Only annexation to the United States can cure the evils of Mexico and give peace and prosperity to that rich country.

ROUBER'S MANIFESTO TO THE CORSICANS. -The address of M. Rouher to the Corsicans. which we published in yesterday's HERALD, is an outspoken, fearless, yet calm and well digested, appeal. Though addressed to the Corsicans it is evidently intended to exercise an influence in France. L'Ordre, the Bonaportist paper in Paris, published the address, and, in commenting upon it, expressed the belief that it would cause a tremendous sensation, not only in France, but throughout Europe. It is very natural that an organ of the imperialists should take such a view. However, the chances of M. Rouher's election in Corsica are good, and should be succeed in securing a seat in the Assembly Napoleon will have one of his ablest and most trusty friends at Versailles in case anything should "turn

"A CONSTANT READER" desires to know what is the prospect in Congress for the repeal of the income tax. After the defeat of the President's recommendation of r general amnesty in the Senate we give it up. In fact, we expect little or nothing from this session of Congress, except speeches and says the writer, and of many colors, mainly of | resolutions for "buncombe."

from the United States. Our latest despatches from London inform us that great eagerness is manifested for the latest news from America; that everybody is anxious to learn how the action of England on the Alabama claims is received in the United States; that special despatches from New York and Washington are posted on 'Change as soon as received, and surrounded by large crowds; that the proceedings in the Senate at Washington on Mr. Edmunds' resolution have been fully reported by the cable; and that the London Times says it is morally certain that the attempt to settle the Alabama claims before the Geneva Board of Arbitration will

From all this it is manifest that all parties in England are impressed with the gravity of the situation resulting from the experiment of Mr. Gladstone to maintain his position as the head of Her Majesty's government by out-Heroding Herod (or Disraeli, which is the same thing) on these Alabama claims. But this thing of appealing to the patriotism of the people in a quarrel with a foreign Power as a diversion or counter irritation against domestic troubles and dangers is an old story, and it abounds in disastrous blunders. The latest, that of the war of Louis Napoleon against Germany, is full of instructions to England which by her statesmen or politicians ought not to be disregarded. Assuming, however, that "the attempt to settle the Alabama claims before the Geneva Board of Arbitrators will be a failure," what then? We are in no hurry to close up these outstanding balances against England. We can wait. These Alabama claims as security will serve as well as anything else can serve to hold England to good behavior; for with the provocation and the opportunity we have only to foreclose our mortgage upon the New Dominion. Moreover, those three new rules of neutrality adopted in the Washington Treaty are worth more, much more, to England than they are to us; for, if they are given up, England, whose very life-blood is drawn from the sea, will be completely at the mercy of our privateers in the event of war.

The Late Catholic Primate. By the decease of Archbishop Spalding the

he won the esteem of all who had the good fortune of his personal acquaintance, and the respect of those to whom he was only known through his writings and his fame as a pillar of the Church. Of the prelates of the Roman Church whose names have become distinctly part of the history of the age in which they lived, the late Archbishop will remain only second in place beside that of the late Archbishop Hughes. Without possessing in so high a degree as the latter the faculty of taking active part in the acts and scenes of the drama of history that sweeps strangely along to the cadence of years, blending prince and peasant, prelate and proletarian in its fantastic groupings, the dead Archbishop of Baltimore has left steps in the story of his time which will be marked for many years to come. If he did not possess the statesmanlike attributes of action, his disciplined mind had a perceptive grasp which has rarely been excelled in his reading of the signs of the hour. He was a representative of the oldest class of English-speaking Catholics on the Continentthe Catholics of Maryland-for, although born in the State of Kentucky, his parentage was that of the old Catholic colony. His hirth takes us back to the days of Daniel Boone and the times of struggle with the Indian devils on "the dark and bloody ground," which we still call Kentucky, like a foreshadowing of the war which he was to wage as a man on the spirits of evil that do their deadly work in the breasts of man. In his native State many of the best years of his life were passed, and through the fitfal fever of Know-Nothingism his voice alone was of few respected and listened to by the leaders of that unhappy movement. Fearless in his utterances and cultured in his expressions, the weight of his profound and ready logic was felt wherever he entered the arena of discussion, of which he was especially fond. When afterwards seated in the archiepiscopal chair be was the same suave, dignified and learned man that nearly thirty years before had won the applause of his fellow churchmen in the capital of Catholicity. When the Ecumenical Council was convoked Archbishop Spalding went to Rome, and though it was understood at the time that he vigorously opposed the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility at the outset, on the ground of its inopportuneness, he certainly became in the end one of its most vigorous defenders. A more local event, and one in which he figured more conspicuously, was the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, which assembled in 1866, and laid down a number of rules for the better government of the American mission, for such the Catholic Church here is, in spite of its immense wealth and power. It was rumored some time before the late Metropolitan's decease that it was the intention of His Holiness Pius IX. to confer on him the dignity of the cardinalate. If this were so it is to be regretted that he did not survive long enough to receive so well merited an honor. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the Cathedral of Baltimore, with all the solemn pomp and gloomy glory which the Roman ritual drapes around the burial of the great children of its Church, and even outside of the circle of his brothers and sisters in religion his loss will excite a live regret that comes from the heart for those alone whose brave and blameless lives stamp them among the good and great of men.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET wound up pretty tame after the commotion in stocks and rold occasioned by the Alabama question and the war fever. A bad bank statement yesterday was the only interesting feature at the

WE THINK IT LIKELY that Brother Beecher will open fire to-day on those Alabama claims, They say that he regards Disraeli as a regular demagogue, and Gladstone as not much better than the "Wandering Jew."

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions The Close of Its Important Duties.

form one of the most striking and important

chapters in the history of the metropolis. Its

existence commenced on the 6th of last Novem-

ber, on which day Judge Bedford, in his now

famous charge, called the attention of its mem-

bers to the fact that gross frauds alleged to

have been committed against the city had, up

to that time, remained uninvestigated in a

legal manner; that the parties openly accused

of implication in these crimes had not yet been brought to a reckoning; that it was the province of the Grand Jurors to inquire into all such cases, and to present the guilty without respect to persons. When this charge was delivered committees of citizens, individual volunteers and the whole press of the city bad been discussing, investigating, exposing and denouncing the alleged frauds for four or five months; political factions and cliques had been speculating upon them for their own advantage; ambitious office-seekers had been striving to turn the exposures to the useful end of advancing their own chances of obtaining comfortable public positions, and Cheap Jack journals had been blatant over startling disclosures as a means of selling their worthless wares. But no practical end had been reached, or was likely to be reached, other than the accomplishment of a change in the political complexion of those who held control over the city government. It was not the object of the politicians to do more than this, for the reform they desired was rather a re-formation of the Ring from one set of peculators to another than a reformation of the abuses that had crept into the administration of our municipal affairs. The unwieldy Committee of Seventy, all respectable, mainly honest, in some degree self-interested and wholly impracticable, was being fooled by the politicians, and floundering about in a sea of confusing figures, theoretical ideas, worn out crotchets and wordy addresses. The Cheap Jack journals were blurting and blustering about startling developments, and scattering broadcast their coarse but harmless epithets in order to draw a few dollars into their empty pockets. It is Catholic Church in America loses one of its true that a civil suit had been commenced brightest luminaries, as well as one of its intended to compel some of those who were greatest-men. An American by birth, a ripe supposed to have secured the main share of scholar and profound theologian, during the the plunder to disgorge their ill-gotten gains; various steps of his advance from the simple but the complainants had doubtful standing in priesthood to his attainment of the highest Court: the litigation bid fair to extend over dignity of the Roman Church bitherto granted years; the whole amount claimed was but a by the Holy See to its clergy in this country, fraction of the sums unjustly taken from the public treasury; the defendants would scarcely have felt the loss of the entire sum sought to be recovered if divided up among them; and, finally, the city would, under the most favorable termination of the suit, have been in the condition of the two clients who received the shells of the oyster while the lawyer swallowed the meat. A Grand Jury had taken up the charges made in the Cheap Jack papers against Mayor Hall, but the principal complainant, one of the Cheap Jack genus, had shown himself as tame as a witness as he had been blatant as an accuser, and the complaint was dismissed. So when Judge Bedford's Grand Jury met in November last not a single practical result had been accomplished in the direction of bringing the alleged frauds to a legal test and the accused parties to the bar of a criminal court for trial. It remained for an upright, fearless Judge, and an earnest, resolute and incorruptible Grand Jury, to sweep away all obstacles of political scheming, legal quibbling, corrupt bargaining and respectable stupidity, and to bring down these powerful and wealthy offenders to the level of the criminal law. It is impossible to over-estimate the labors these twenty-one good and faithful jurymen

have been called upon to perform. As they set forth in their address to the Court, they have been in actual session fifty-eight days, and their work has been slow and tedious. "for the plots of the conspirators were carefully and cunningly devised and executed." They have had prejudice, cunning, detraction and envy to struggle against, for the Cheap Jack journals in the first instance assailed their honesty and sincerity, and the volunteer reformers were jealous of their work. It has been charged, among other things, that their protracted session served to obstruct the trials of other criminals than those they were laboring to detect, and kept the jails crowded; but it now appears that they actually acted upon four hundred and sixtyfour cases, or as many as the regular Grand Juries would have covered in the same space of time. They have triumphed over all difficulties, and they have proved, in the words of Judge Bedford, that "there can be found men of sterling integrity ready and willing to lay aside all considerations but those of duty to the public good." Their "purpose was to do right," nothing has been permitted to turn them aside from the one honest end they have kept steadily in view. The good they have accomplished is not to be measured by the guilt or innocence of those who have been presented by them. A system of gross fraud has existed in the city government; charges have no doubt been, made against the guilty and the innocent alike; the city was laboring under the stigma of being unable to bring the dark mysteries of these wicked acts to light; and the Grand Jurors, after a thorough scrutiny, have presented all against whom any fair ground of suspicion, either of misdemeanor. neglect of official duty or worse offences, has been found to exist. They have thus probably afforded to some high public officers and others the opportunity to prove their innocence of the charges made against them, as well as insured the punishment of the guilty. In either event they have done the city a service. As Mayor Hall very properly said when he voluntarily appeared in Court to demand a speedy trial on the charge of official neglect brought against him, it is due alike to the public and the accused that such a case be tried without delay. To that end he waived all technical points, all his rights to demur or to move to quash the indictment, and obtained a peremptory order for his trial on Monday, the 19th instant, Thus, either in the acquittal of the innocent or in the conviction of the guilty, whatever the result of the trials may be, the Grand Jury have by their commendable work con-

ferred a great benefit upon their follow

It is just that the names of these good and The Grand Jury of the General Sessions true jurors should be remembered by the vesterday terminated its labors and was people, for their acts are destined to become finally discharged by the Court. Its action will

historical. They are as follows :-

Lucius S. Comstock, foreman, 12 Vesey street and 22 West Fortietn street.

Andrew C. Armstrong, 645 Broadway.

John B. Ayres, 25 Beskman street.

Thomas Dunlan, 325 West Thirty-first street.

James Reeve, 337 East Forty-first street.

Wasnington Mackenzie, 35 East Nineteenth street.

Lewis Fortman, 70 Broad street and 161 West

Thirty-fourth street. Thirty-fourth street.
Oscar A. Nathusius, 10 Division street, 229 Broad way and 239 East Sixtleth street.

way and 239 East Sixtletin street.
William B. Dinsmore, 302 Fifth avenue.
De Grasse Lavingston, 121 Fifth avenue.
Samuel L. Beckley, 132 East Twenty-fourth street.
C. W. McAulin. 659 Second avenue.
Roland S. Doty, 69 Warren street and 329 West wenty-second street. Thomas W. Knox, Astor House.

ifth street. Small, 266 Henry street.

In ordinary times there would be nothing inusual in the fact of a Grand Jury having faithfully discharged its duty. But when the difficulties that have beset the path of these jurors are considered; when the character, influence and resources of the men with whom they have had to deal are remembered; when the wearying labor they have performed is borne in mind, the people will heartily commend them for their fidelity and devotion, and will cheerfully repeat the words of Judge Bedford, "Your purpose was to do right, and in doing right each one of you will ever find himself in possession of that priceless gemthe consciousness of having fearlessly and faithfully discharged his duties.

Our Religious Press Table.

We fail to observe in the columns of om religious contemporaries this week any record of the wholesome work of revival which, we are happy to learn from private sources, is now going on all over the country. In former years this record was an especial feature in religious prints. Why is it that they are at this time, when the atmosphere is filled with the miasma of official and moral corruption, derelict in the duty of reporting the progress of grace among the young as well as among the ripe and aged sinners of the present generation? This should not be. The clergy must keep their journals posted in a matter so essential to our people's salvation; or, if they find that their organs fail to chronicle events of the kind, let them send the facts to the New York HERALD, with the assurance that they shall not fail of proper publicity.

The Observer (Presbyterian) strikes a keynote when it refers to the "movements for and against religious liberty," and argues its case from the following preliminary point:-More than four thousand human beings are this moment in rigorous and cruel bondage in Japan because they profess the Christian religion. Nearly all of them are Roman Catholics. Only about twenty persons in Japan have professed conversion under the Protestant missionaries, who have but recently begun their labors. The Romanists have been there and in China for many long years. The Japanese government makes no distinction between Romanists and Protestants, but condemns all alike to imprisonment or death.

This will probably sound harshly in the ears of the Japanese notables who are now visiting the country; but after their experience in Mormondom they will, no doubt, be prepared to hear even harder things from the pious people of America. Yet, again, may not the visit of these strangers be instrumental in enlarging the area of religious freedom in the countries of the far East?

The Observer also gives a severe whack to the National Convention which recently assembled in Cincinnati for the purpose of Christianizing the constitution. Says the Observer, referring to the object of the Convention:-

It is impracticable, but that is the least objection to it. It brings the Christian religion into a conflict with the State, when the State is not in conflict with with the State, when the State is not in conflict with religion. It provokes hostility to Christian legislation, and thus endangers the existence of what is already granted by the State in the interest of religion and morals. It discriminates against those Christians who do not hold to the principles which his movement seeks to incorporate into the constitution, and thus arrays Christian against Christian in an unseemity strife. It denies the sublime and holy sentiment of our Supreme Ruier, who said, "My kingdom is not of this world," and it asks the government of the United States to affirm what He himself repudiated and denied.

The Christian Livian Henry Ward

The Christian Union-Henry Ward Beecher-treats of the so-called "religious" amendment as follows:-

amendment as follows:—

The indirect effect of the amendment would be great enough, no doubt. It would be cited in every case where religious zealots wished to make their convictions the standard of other people's actions. It would be used to force the Bible on unwilling readers in the schools. It would give the best possible justification to Catholics for making the State the organ of their religion, wherever they were strong enough. It would strengthen the enemies of Carrigianity, and reopen that wretched chapter of history, the mixing of Cauren and State, which now seems closing. But we shall not make ourselves miserable over these possible calamities, since there is not the slightest chance that the amendment will ever be adopted.

The New York Examelist (Presbyterian)

The New York Evangelist (Presbyterian) remarks that the secession of Mr. Hepworth from the Unitarian ranks has provoked censures from his former associates that are more damaging to themselves than to him. They show, continues the Evangelist,

A degree of fritation which is not very dignified, while they cast upon him reproaches which properly belong only to one who deserts his principles from some base and sordal motive. His critics seem to lorget that a maa who follows his honest convictions, even at the sacrified of old and cherished associations, deserves respect for his courage and his fidelity to his conscience.

The Evangelist regards "Rome as a Papal paradise no longer," and goes on to say, using

n American figure of speech :-The crevasse which has swept away Papal leves is not to be withstood by appeals for a modern crasade. The infallibility dogma, which has alienated Catholic nations, has scaled the fate of Papal pretensions even in Rome itself.

The same print calls Bishop Colenso a "Theological Don Quixote," remarking that be glories in a brazen helmet, and is ready, with or without provocation, to dash himself headforemost against windmills or rocks of Gib-

raltar, as the case may be. The New York Tablet-Catholic-in an article upon Bishop Dupanlcup and his withdrawal from the French Academy, remarks :drawal from the French Academy, remarks:—

when the French Academy has fallen so low as to admit an avowed atheist, such as \$1. Little, among its members, no Christian bishop can conscientiously, or with credit to himself, allow his name to appear on the roll of membership. What is there in common between the lilustrious Bishop of Orleans and the men without religion and without honor, of whom the once eminent and noncable body known as the French Academy is for the most part now composed? Little good is to be hoped for in France so long as professed infidels and atheists, men who scoff at the very face of God, and utterly deny the existence of Him who made them, are allowed to represent French science and French literature before the world.

The Ereeman's Journal-Catholic-discourses upon the "threatened war between the United States and England," summing up as follows :-

war is so full of horror, of distresses, and of the impoverishment and demoralizations that continue long after it is over, that no right-minded man can seriously promote its inception without some constraining necessity. But they are mistaken who do not see in the form that blundering administrations at Washington and at Westminster have put the disputes between England and the limited States what